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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

(Continued.)

ON CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

Perhaps on some occasion or other, in the frolic of the moment, without in the least degree intending to annoy you, your husband may toy, and laugh, and flirt, while in company, with some pretty girl present. This generally makes a wife look foolish; and it would be as well, nay much better, if he did not do so. But let not a shade of ill-humor cross your brow, nor even by a glance give him, or any one present, reason to think his behaviour annoys you. Join in the laugh and chat, and be not outdone in cheerfulness and good humor by any of the party. But remember, gentle lady, there must be no *acting* in this affair: the effort must extend to your *mind* as well as your *manner*; and a moment's reasoning on the subject will at once restore the banished sunshine. The incomparable Leighton says, "The human heart is like a reservoir of clear water, at the bottom of which lies a portion of *mud*: stir the mud, and the water gets all sullied. In like manner, does some strong passion or peevish feeling rise in the heart, and stain and darken it as the mud does the water." But should there be a prospect of your husband often meeting with this lady in question, endeavor at once to break off the intimacy by bringing forward some pretext consistent with truth, (for to *truth* every thing must be sacrificed) such as, You do not like her; the intimacy is not what you would wish, &c. &c. Never, however, avow the *real* reason; it will only produce discord, and make your husband think you prone to jealousy—a suspicion a woman cannot too carefully guard against. And there is often in men an obstinacy which refuses to be conquered of all beings in the world *by a wife*.—A jealous wife (such is the erroneous opinion of the ill-judging world) is generally considered a proper subject for ridicule; and a woman ought assiduously to conceal from her husband, more than from any one else, any feeling of the kind.—Besides, after all, gentle lady, your suspicions *may* be totally groundless; and you may possibly be tormenting yourself with a whole train of imaginary evils.—As you value your peace then, keep from you, if possible, all such vexatious apprehensions, and remember, a man can very ill bear the idea of being suspected of inconstancy even when *guilty*; but when *innocent*, it is intolerable to him.

I never would recommend a wife to have on a visit with her an attractive girl. Novelty and constant opportunity are so powerful, and the young lady, full of vanity, and wholly divested of care, forms perhaps a very agreeable contrast to the many anxieties and annoyances which may at times cloud the brow of the best tempered wife in the world. Do not entangle yourself with the *cause*, if it can be avoided; and you will not have to lament its *effects*.

But let me for a moment suppose a circumstance occurs in which your husband's *heart* is entangled, or that there appears a danger of his *affections* being drawn from you. This, in truth, is the bitterest wound a woman's heart ever received, and none but God can direct her aright. To him, therefore, (if she be under the influence of religion,) she will at once go, and at his footstool pour forth every thought of her heart. The comfort she implores she certainly will receive; the guidance she solicits will assuredly be granted. "The wife forsaken and grieved in spirit," is an object of peculiar care to Omnipotence; and her sighs and tears shall not be unnoticed. On this important subject, all I shall say is, let circumstances, discretion, and good sense be your direction. But, as you value your peace, as you have to win your husband back again, avoid an angry debate. Gentle and wise remonstrance may most probably make him all you wish. Upbraid him, and make his home uncomfortable;—and a hundred to one he is lost to you forever.

"If husband and wife keep within their proper department, if they confine themselves to the sphere allotted to each by Providence and nature, there need be no disputes about power and superiority, and there will be none. They have no opposite, no separate interests, and therefore there can be no just ground for opposition of conduct."

Let me intreat your particular attention, gentle lady, to the following advice.—Whenever any little discord or coldness takes place between you and your husband, remember that concession is *your* duty rather than *his*, and *never close your eyes in sleep* till you have endeavored to obtain a reconciliation. Tell him the resolution you have formed; & then you may good-humoredly add, that perhaps he would not find you so very forgiving, but really you should dread breaking through your determination.—Again let me intreat you to adopt this plan: it may appear trifling and immaterial, but you do not, you cannot without experience, know the wide-spreading good it may produce, the wide-spreading ills it may prevent.

Many a matrimonial dispute occurs, not so much from an unwillingness to give up the contested point, as from a dread of being conquered. Beware of the slightest approach to contradiction, and be assured every little dispute between man and wife, even in itself of the most trival nature, is dangerous. It forces good humor out of its channel, undermines affection, and insidiously, tho' perhaps insensibly, wears out and at last entirely destroys that cordiality which is the life and soul of matrimonial felicity.

Without intending it, I find I have prolonged my remarks on this subject to an extraordinary length. I will now therefore endeavor in a few words to sum up the whole matter. Do you wish, gentle lady, to make your husband *good, mild, tender, amiable*; in short, all that he should be? Let me *whisper* to you the secret: Endeavor by prayer and every effort to make him a *religious* man, and the work is accomplished.—And now let me for a moment indulge in the blessed supposition that you are both in the fold of Christ, and heirs together of the grace of life. Then, in truth, happy was the day you were born, and happy the day which united you! And O! thrice blessed will be the hour when the everlasting gates shall be lifted up, and you shall both be presented faultless before the throne of God's glory with exceeding joy! (*Jude* 24.)

Chapter III.

ON PRUDENCE AND DECORUM.

"Though a woman *before* marriage may be admired for her gaiety, her dancing, dress, painting, singing, &c. yet *after* it, we expect her character to display something more *substantial*. To a man who must spend all his days in her company, these little superficial decorations would speedily become insipid and unimportant. Love can be preserved only by the qualities of the heart, and esteem secured by the domestic virtues."

"A man does not want to be dazzled in his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a partner who seeks the admiration of coxcombs or beaux. He wants a person who will kindly divide and alleviate his cares, and prudently arrange his household. He seeks not a coquette, a fashionist, a flirt; but a comfortable assistant, companion and friend."

"On the day of her marriage," says an admired writer, "a woman's tour of gaiety should end." In one of the Gentoo countries, during the wedding day, a large fire is made, and the bride enters with a little basket in her hand, containing all her ornaments, rude and simple as they are—shells, beads, &c.—and flings them into it; intimating her intention of assuming for the future the dress as well as character of a matron—O! that our American matrons would take a hint from these wild & untutored Indians!

How indecorous, offensive, and sinful, is it to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I *will* have it so. It *shall* be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain and insignificant, even a ridiculous man: be it so; why did you marry him? You should have known all those defects before marriage. It is now too late: and as a wife, *self* (not to say a word of duty) calls on you to hide his faults; and whenever you possibly can, to bring him forward and make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest;—but will this redress your grievance? By no means. Therefore never complain of him. In the first place, you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next, even a certain degree of female dignity should combine with better motives to prevent it.

I would also strongly recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent, and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves."—Besides, on those occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.

In my opinion, there can hardly be a more despicable object than a married woman receiving the particular attentions of any man but her husband.

A flirting *girl* is indeed bad enough; but a flirting *married* woman should be an object of contempt wherever she appears.

Perhaps your husband may be a plain man, or an old man; and though possessing both sense, merit, and feeling, neither cultivated nor captivating. Let this circumstance make you peculiarly circumspect in your conduct. The eye of the world is on you; and though your husband may scorn to betray, even by a look, any expression of jealousy, believe me it gives them no pleasure to see you dancing and chatting away with every young man who approaches you; for, at the moment perhaps when his good sense and manly pride make him smile, and join in the laugh and chat around, his heart may be exceedingly vexed and fretted at what he is ashamed to acknowledge even to himself. To say the truth, I never met with any husband, handsome, ugly, young, or old, who was pleased at seeing his wife's conversation and attraction much engrossed by other men.

Be you ever so conscious of a superiority of judgment or of talent, never let it appear to your husband. "A wife rules best by seeming to obey." And a man cannot endure the idea of inferiority in intellectual endowments. The very idea of being reflected on, makes him infinitely more obstinate, and more wedded to his own opinion, which perhaps a little management and good-sense would bring him at once into your plans and wishes.

(To be continued.)

From the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM COLUMBIA.

Surrender of Callao.

By the schr. Betsey, Capt. Hunter, in 20 days from Carthagena, we have received from our attentive correspondents Bogota and Carthagena papers, the latter to the 5th of March inclusive, from which we translate the following official articles respecting the surrender of Callao.

The garrison at the time of its surrender was reduced to about five hundred men, and Gen. Rodil was making arrangements to depart from Europe.—As the war in Peru is now at an end, the whole of the Columbian army which was at the siege of Callao amounting to nearly six thousand men will be immediately transported to Carthagena, at which place vessels have been chartered to proceed to Chagres for this purpose.

The fleet fitting out at Carthagena was preparing for sea but slowly, in consequence of the scarcity of seamen. The new frigate *South America*, built by Mr. Eckford, of N. York, was the admiration of every one, and elicited the warmest praise from all nautical men, who considered her as the greatest acquisition to the Columbian navy.

TRANSLATION.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

The General commanding the department, has received by the post from the Isthmus of Panama, which arrived in this port on the 2d inst. the following important notice:

Republic of Colombia—Head Quarters.

PORTO BELLO, Feb. 26, 1826.

To the commanding Gen. at Carthagena:

The commander in chief of the army before Callao, the excellent Bartholomew Salom, in a letter dated the 23d of Jan'ry which I have just received, informs me to the following effect.

"At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of January our troops took possession of the fortress of Callao, waving in testimony thereof upon its high towers the standard of liberty—the Spanish Governor having surrendered upon a capitulation which we will have the honor of transmitting to you, together with other documents as soon as they are printed. At present the pressure of time and the necessity of hastening the sailing of the vessel which leaves to-day, prevent my detailing to you the circumstances of its acquisition. The messenger who will bear an account of this triumph to government will leave this to-morrow. I impart it to yourself with the greatest pleasure, being assured that it will be the termination of the war."

I transmit the above to you in order that you may circulate it at the Magdalena, and to our friendly colonies.

I do this with the greatest pleasure because the surrender of Callao crowns the glory of Colombia in the field of battle. God preserve you many years.

MANUEL ANTONIO PIZARO.

True copy—Carthagena, March 2, 1826.

J. A. CEPEDA, Secretary.

After the reception of the above brief but authentic information of the surrender of the Castle of Callao, Gen. Montilla, commanding the department of the Magdalena, issued to the troops at Carthagena and its vicinity, the following address, upon this very interesting occasion:

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers!—The standard of liberty already waves upon the lofty ramparts of Callao, and the proud and arrogant general of the Peninsula who commanded them, finds his pride humbled and is forced to bow before the valiant soldiers of the army commanded by the illustrious GENERAL SALON.

Soldiers!—Already do the children of the Sun, breathe the pure air of Freedom—already has the army of Colombia fulfilled the promises made by the Liberator in its name, and who now will be found to doubt the promises of our Gen'l? Who can now imagine that the soldiers of the army would return to their country, leaving behind them one enemy to conquer—one Spaniard to expel?

Soldiers!—You are about to see these heroes who have gained for themselves immortal honors—For the army trophies and unfading glories, and for their country faithful allies & grateful friends—You owe them every consideration, friendship, sincerity and veneration—Embrace them, "*Comrades*, you have been more fortunate than we—you always had an enemy to seek—you have always found him—you have always conquered him. Our prayers have attended you in every situation—and knowing that you were led by our father, by BOLIVAR, we never doubted of your glory—Come, come, and enjoy the recompense of your triumphs in the arms of your brothers, friends, fathers and wives."

(Signed) MARIANO MONTILLA, Gen'l.

True copy—March 3, 1826.

CEPEDA, Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received, through the politeness of a kind friend, a file of Buenos Ayrean papers to the 27th Jan'y inclusive. One of the papers casually mentions the death of the Marquis Torre Tagle, the former President of the Congress of Peru, in the fortress of Callao—his Secretary promises to publish a defence of his character, which, if well managed, may be interesting, but cannot produce a change in the universal sentiment, that the Marquis was a traitor to his country, and abandoned her cause in the moment of her greatest peril.

An article under the title of Upper Peru, mentions that Senor Mendizabel, who was named as deputy of the government to the United Provinces, has been classed as Minister Plenipotentiary for the governments of Peru and Colombia to the Congress at Panama; and that his place, as commissioner to Buenos Ayres has been filled by Dr. D. Mariano Serrano, who is charged especially to present the thanks of the general Congress to the government of Buenos Ayres for its generous conduct respecting Upper Peru, and to offer all the auxiliaries necessary for the war against Brazil. This, if true, is an important item, as it shows that there is every prospect of the South American Republics making common cause with the government of Buenos Ayres in the contest with Brazil.

A considerable part of the liberating army has encamped on the frontiers of Brazil, and a respectable body of cavalry was in the march to reinforce the lines. It was said that General Bolivar would also march to the lines at an early day; but this is a mere assertion of the Editor, as it is pretty generally known that other and more important interests call him to Colombia, where his presence is much required to consolidate the government and confirm the happiness of the people.

UPPER PERU.—As a farther proof of the fallacy of the above assertion, we shall here translate an article from the *Messenger* of the 27th of Jan. in which the Editor remarks "that on the 28th of last Dec. his excellency the Liberator, announced to the Argentine Legation, that he was compelled to depart shortly for Lima, with the view of opening the Peruvian Congress, which would assemble in February, and to give at the same time an account of the operations of his last campaign.—It is said that his journey will be short, and that probably he will return by the month of May to preside at the opening of the Congress of *Upper Peru*—In the mean time General Sucre has the supreme command of the New Republic." The Liberator has published the following

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens!—The sacred duty which I owe to the Republic, imposes upon me the agreeable necessity of giving an account of my administration to the representatives of the people. The Peruvian Congress being about to assemble, it devolves on me to surrender the power which the Republic conferred on me—I shall therefore depart for Lima, but I shall go affected with a profound grief, because I leave your country, which is the country of my heart, and bears my name.

Citizens!—Your representatives have greatly confided in me, and I glory in the reflection that so far as depends on my abilities, I will endeavor to realize their expectations. You will be recognized as an independent nation. You will receive the most liberal constitution that exists. Your organized laws will comport with the most complete civilization. The Grand Marshal of Ayachuco is at the head of your affairs, and the twenty-fifth of May next, will be the day on which BOLIVIA will take its rank among the independent nations of the earth.

BOLIVAR.

Chuquisaca, 1st January, 1826.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the 1st of April 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Abner Burgess, Nancy Coleman, Rhoda Chapman, John Cowan, Samuel Dyer, Elijah Douglass, Thomas Elliott, Capt. Cranston Evans, Capt. Ezra Fuller, Capt. Gorhen Gibbs, Capt. Ezekiel Harding 2, David Harrell, Capt Peleg B. Hart, Calvin Higgs, Darices Hovey, Thomas P. Hutcherson, Ansil Lumbard 3, Williams & Messinger 4, William Messinger 2, Leonard Martin, Alexander Melekon, Nathan Overton, John Owen 2, Richard Pool, Ann Pendleton, Sarah Perry, John & Mary Rankhorn, Penelope Ann Russell, R. H. Ramsey, Dean Sears, Pheneaus Spears, Mary Sawyer, The Sheriff of Pasquotank, Eben. Tuck, Capt. Reuben Tripp, William Thomas, Asa Vinal, Wm. L. Vinal, John Webb 2, Abraham Whitten 2, Parker West, Timothy Ward.

I. Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *2t*

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal W. Boushall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *BM*

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

The want of a due appreciation of chemistry in agriculture is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that its application to this branch of industry is of but recent origin. In so little estimation was chemistry held in Evelyn's time, that he ranks it with astrology, and considers it synonymous with alchemy (*Terra. p 4.*)' The first attempt to treat of soils chemically, was made by Kirwan about 1780, the next by Lord Dundonald, in 1795, and then followed Dr. Darwin's Phitologia in 1800, and lastly, Sir H. Davy's lectures on agricultural chemistry in 1802 *Loudon, p. 265.* The term chemistry, is repulsive to the ears of most farmers, who consider its principles above their comprehension, and foreign to their business. The reverse of this is the case.—Its principles are interwoven with every operation of the farm, and a knowledge of many of its useful elements in husbandry may be acquired by an intelligent man in the leisure hours which he can command. We scout the empiric or quack, who, without a scientific knowledge of the human system, & of materia medica, endangers life by the almost indiscriminate prescription of one or two specific potions. The processes of husbandry are as much influenced by fixed laws, as those of the healing art. Chemistry teaches these laws. It enables us to manage our operations with a degree of certainty and profit unattainable by the mere labor. And as science is best learned when combined with practice, the farmer above all others, has the advantage of applying and illustrating its usefulness in his daily labors. Within the last forty years, chemistry has imparted incalculable advantages to the manufacturing arts of Europe.—It has probably benefitted them, in the economy of labor and materials, and the perfection of their products, more than fifty per cent. It will be no less useful to agriculture. But, as before observed, agricultural chemistry, is in its dawn. There is no country better adapted for its nature than the United States; none better fitted to develope its attainments and usefulness. But the old are *too old to learn.* All we can hope is, that, appreciating its benefits, provision will be made for rendering our sons, in this branch of knowledge, wiser than their fathers. In 1791, a civil engineer could not be procured in the United States, to superintend the canals of New York. New-York has since established a practical school; and now furnishes civil engineers to most of her sister states. Let her establish a school for teaching the science and practice of husbandry, and she shall, like charity, be twice blessed—in the giver and receiver—in the foresight and liberality of her councils, and in the intelligence and usefulness of her rising generation.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

THE LATE DUEL.

The following statement of a transaction which on Saturday last and since, has excited considerable sensation in this city, has been authorized by the friends of the parties, & may of course be implicitly relied upon. We have only to add to it, that the difference, thus adjusted, is supposed to have arisen out of considerations merely political:

"On Saturday, 8th April, at half past four o'clock, a meeting took place between *Mr.* Clay and *Mr.* Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which *Mr.* Clay considered offensive, and applied *personally* to him.

Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tattnall, of Georgia, and *Maj.* Hamilton, of South Carolina. *Mr.* Clay by Gen. Jesup, of the Army, and *Mr.* Johnston, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutions, and took their stations.

The pistol of *Mr.* Randolph, which was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay; immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tattnall, and said, "I told you so," Col. Tattnall then turning to Gen. Jesup, observed, "Sir, the fault is mine; Mr. Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger; it was at my express instance the hair was sprung." Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr. Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tattnall and Gen. Jesup were re-loading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode on, and united with Mr. Johnston and Maj. Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, *Mr.* Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed thro' *Mr.* Randolph's clothes. *Mr.* Randolph reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you, *Mr.* Clay;" and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "It was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidently, changed my determination." At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, "Yes, *Mr.* Randolph told me so expressly, eight days ago." The parties simultaneously approached towards each other, both with extended hands—*Mr.* Randolph remarking, "Sir, I give you my hand"—which was cordially received by *Mr.* Clay; and the affair thus honorably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honorable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days."

[*Nat. Int.*

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

The packet ship William Thompson, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ultimo, and the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, their regular files of London papers, &c. down to the latest dates. All that is interesting of their contents, will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Commercial embarrassments of the world still press heavily upon the Kingdom.

The Messrs. Wakford, bankers, of Andover, have suspended payment. Messrs. Joseph Wilday & Co bankers, Atherstone, have also stopped.

The extensive manufacturer, Mr. G. T. Lister, of Shipley fields, had failed.

J. C. Blackenhagen, of London has failed.

The bank of Mr. Leslie, at Cork, had stopped payment, and Pike's bank had temporarily suspended in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Pike.

The Leeds bank, of Messrs. Farrer, Williamson & Co, have suspended their payment; the same company have an establishment at Ripon.

An eminent wine merchant failed in London on the 13th.

The London Gazette of the 11th ult. announces a dividend on the estate of Crowder Clowgit, to be paid on the 3d of April, and another on the estate of A. & S. Richards & Co. on the 14th of April.

From the Conaught Journal we learn that the greatest distress prevails among the poor inhabitants of Arran. Famine has already numbered two or three poor creatures with the dead.

In the House of Commons, March 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his financial report for the year. He said there was no cause for alarm and dismay, and that the clouds which had threatened a storm were dispersing.

SPAIN.—This devoted country seems again on the point of a convolsion, and there is no question that the presence of the French army alone prevents the revolutionary movements.

From Madrid the accounts are to the 1st of March. The landing of the Constitutional force near Alicant, appears to have produced the deepest feelings. One letter says, "Terror and confusion reign here. The King and Royal Family reside at the palace El Pardo, and their guards now consist entirely of Swiss! The Ministers have demanded of the English Ambassador, in a formal note, explanations respecting the movements of Gen. Mina, who has left England, as reports state, to revolutionize Spain. The answer of Mr. Lamb was, that he understood he had left England, but his movements or intentions he knew nothing of. We await further details with the greatest anxiety."

The Curate Merino has declared himself hostile to the present Government, and has put himself at the head of a considerable force, which is said to be enthusiastic in the Constitutional cause. Though we have no doubt of the Curate's insurrection, we are rather sceptical as to the account given of his principles, and those of his troops.

It is ascertained, the Constitutional parties are already in possession of the forts of Carthagena, and expect further reinforcements from the Algerine coast.

The Dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the Patriots. The commencement of hostilities by Algiers, was announced on the 6th, on the authority of the Spanish Consul General at Tunis.

Several strong parties of Constitutionalists have appeared in the north, and have committed great excesses near Corunna.

BAYONNE, March 4.

"The Telegraph has been actively at work this morning, and two estafettes have, in the couse of the day, been dispatched for Paris. A Russian, Swedish, and two French couriers, have passed (since my last letter,) going to Madrid; and, one Spanish courier for Paris, and one Portuguese for Russia."

The accounts from Greece detail the failure of an attempt to furnish Missolonghi with provisions in which the Greek vessels were driven back. That fortress had only twenty days provisions and it is said that Ibrahim Pacha had sent a flag of truce for the surrender of the garrison, the result of which was not known.

Nothing is said of the commission employed in the investigation of the late conspiracy in Russia, and except a discovery that it existed as far back as before the peace of Tilsit, we have no account of the affair.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 14.

We have experienced much more animation in the market than for many weeks past, the trade coming more freely in the market and returning confidence having given additional vigor to the spirit for speculation and encouragement to exportation, the united operation of which has greatly augmented the transactions of the week, being rated at 15,319 bags, of which 2,500 American and 500 Brazil were taken by speculators, and 500 American and 1,000 Brazil for export, at an advance of 1 8d to 1-4d, on the former and 1 8d on the latter; other descriptions are also a shade better.—Boweds, at 6 1 8d to 7¾d; Orleans, 7 3-4d a 10¼; Tennessee, 5 3-8d a 7 3-4d; 46 Sea Islands, 20d to 23d. The Market remained very steady on Saturday, with a fair demand, near 1,500 bags having been disposed of at the previous advance on American and Brazil.

On Monday about 2000 bags changed hands, and though at no higher rates, the market was evidently stiffer, and the general feeling favors the expectation of a progressive improvement in the consumptive demand, as confidence appears to be reviving in the manufacturing districts.

LONDON, March 14.

City, one o'clock.—The Stock market opened this morning in great confusion; so much so, that it was impossible to collect the prices.—Consols were done at 77, 77¼ and 3-8 at the same time. The market afterwards had a more settled appearance, and the only quotations for some time was 77, 5 8.

The money market has been extremely good attended with a reduction of an eight per cent. Exchequer bills have advanced to 4 5 pm.

Two o'clock.—Consols have declined to 77, which is their present price—rather buyers.

Further intelligence by the Wm Thompson at N. York.

The London Representative of March 14, says, "the accounts received this day from the manufacturing and commercial districts, concur in noticing a material change for the better. We feel happy, also, in stating, that the same favorable symptoms are experienced in the metropolis, although one unfortunate instance has occurred, namely, the stoppage of a house in the Brazil trade, of hitherto unshaken credit and responsibility.—We have heard of one or two other houses having been compelled to adopt a similar measure, but their concerns are stated to be less extensive than the house above alluded to. The late heavy speculations in colonial and other produce appear to have produced nearly as ruinous consequences as the mania for joint stock companies.

A London morning paper says—"We have authentic accounts from Petersburgh, which mention the firm determination of the Emperor Nicholas to reduce his army to an *enormous extent!* It is confidently asserted, that they have actually discovered no less than from 12 to 13,000 conspirators implicated in the design of destroying the Imperial Family and producing a Constitutional Government; among whom are several of the first nobility, a great number of general officers, and many civilians. The intention is to make an example of some of the principal leaders, and to disperse the rest—some to their estates and others to Siberia. Nothing, however, is said of any intention to make war on Turkey, or to aid the Greeks."

The death of our learned, amiable and venerable countryman *Lindley Murray*, which lately took place in England, has already been published in the papers in this country; but the close of so useful and respectable a life as that of this excellent man, ought not to pass by with a mere common obituary notice. His memory should be cherished, and his example be placed before others for their imitation, and as an encouragement to the devotion of their time and their talents to the promotion of the highest interests of themselves and their fellow men.

Lindley Murray was the eldest son of Robert Murray, who established in this city the two great mercantile houses of Robert & John Murray, and Murray & Sansom. He was born in the year 1745; but his parents removed to New York when he was but two years of age. Here he received his education in the common schools, and through the instruction of a private teacher. At the proper age he studied law with —— Kissam, and was fellow student in the same office with the the venerable John Jay. Though his prospects were flattering, after a short time he relinquished the practice, and engaged in mercantile business. In consequence of severe sickness, which impaired his constitution, and reduced him to a state of great debility, he was induced by his medical advisers to remove to a milder region; and accordingly he visited England, and finding the climate more favorable to his health, in the year 1794 he purchased a house at Holdgate, near the city of York, and there passed the remainder of his long and useful life. His constitution, however, never recovered its original vigor; and for the last 20 years of his life he was entirely confined to his house.

Soon after his settlement in England he commenced his literary labors, which he pursued for many years with great zeal and success, devoting himself entirely to objects which would conduce to the benefit of his fellow men. His principal works were his English Grammar, Exercises in English Grammar, an abridgment of the Grammar, and an enlarged octavo edition, Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader, The Power of Religion on the Mind, and other smaller works. With the titles of these works almost all persons are acquainted; of their value immense multitudes are thoroughly informed. Suffice it to say that they are standard works, of the highest reputation, honorable to the learning and talents of the author, and most useful to all classes of people.

This great popularity is the best evidence of their practical value—they passed through an immense number of editions, both in England and in this country. No less than thirty-seven editions of his grammar were published under his own inspection at York. That work will probably always remain a standard book wherever the English language is spoken, both in common schools and in seminaries of a higher order.

As a philanthropist, Lindley Murray was distinguished among the benevolent men of the age. To his countrymen, who visited England, he was a kind and hospitable friend. His wife, who survives him, was the daughter of the late Thomas Dobson, of New York. He left no children. In all the relations of life which he sustained he was most affectionately beloved, and highly respected. In all his other excellencies of character, he added a firm and lively piety; his life was a practical exposition of the soundness and sincerity of his faith, and his death, like that of the righteous, was peace.—[*New York Daily Advertiser.*

Litterary.—A highly interesting work is in the press at *Madrid*; the voyage of Christopher Columbus, compiled chiefly from his own papers, which have been discovered within a few years, and composed in part of extracts from his journal.—This work has been prepared for publication by the famous Bishop Las Casas. A translation from the Spanish into English, is making by Washington Irving, who is at present at *Madrid*. It will probably be published in this country early in the ensuing summer.

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The manifesto of Admiral LOBO, commander of the Brazilian squadron, declaring all the ports and coasts of Buenos Ayres subject to the strictest blockade, was received by Mr. FORBES, our Charge des Affaires at that place, on the 1st of January; who in reply to a remonstrance from him, was informed on the 7th of January by the Admiral that the blockade would not be immediately enforced.—[*Nat. Jour.*

MORAL.

WISDOM IS THE PRINCIPAL THING.

Ask the general, what is the principal thing? he will answer, Victory, victory.—Ask the gallant admiral, what is the principal thing? he will answer the capture or destruction of the enemy's ship.—Ask the Merchant and he will answer, rich cargoes from afar. Ask the miser and he will answer more money. Ask the soldier and he will answer, Plunder. Ask the sailor, and he will answer, a successful voyage. Ask the farmer, and he will answer, an abundant harvest.—Ask the hungry child, and he will answer Food. Ask the ragged child, and he will answer, Fine clothes. Ask the poor child, and he will answer, a purse of gold. Ask the dunce and he will answer, A holiday. Ask the trifler, and he will answer, Diversions. Ask the glutton, and he will say Good living.—Ask the drunkard, and he will say Good drinking. Ask the vain, and he will say, Beauty. Ask the printer and he will say—More advertisements.

My young friends, these are wrong, all wrong—not one of them is right.—Go and Ask Solomon, What is the principal thing? he will reply in a moment, *Wisdom.*

ADVICE TO FEMALES.

In your friendships be firm—in your attachments be decidedly fixed. Coquettish frivolity disgraces those who dare to indulge it. Give no room, then, for the imputation! Having just reason to think favorably of an individual, let not idle report, sordid interest, or volatile caprice, enfeeble your predilection.—Believe not all you hear. The breath of calumny sullies the most uncontaminated reputation. Rashly disapprove of none. The human character is complicated, and latent are the excellencies of many. Long acquaintance, and close scrutiny, bring them fully to view. The fickle mind, like the restless ocean, is a stranger to tranquility and peace.

Let modesty preside over every part of your conduct—The reigon of modesty, is the reigon of simplicity and innocence. She is the patroness of every thing excellent and praise worthy—With incredible charms she decorates female beauty. Divested of her enchanting influence, the sweetest complexion is unattractive, and the finest features have but a slender power to engage. Modesty is a thin transparent veil, which shews with superior lustre, the graces it would seem to cover, as a new-blown rose is more beautiful, when its leaves are a little folded, than when its glories are fully displayed.

"Happiness, we all, in different ways pursue, yet how few by her are blessed." Like the illusions of a dream, she eludes the grasp. He that would possess her must go to school to temperance and contentment; they teach how to woo the goddess of celestial birth; he that seeks her, need not expect to find her in the noisy circle of dissipation, or among those who eagerly pursue worldly wealth or honors. These she views with contempt, and seldom deigns to look upon them.—The candidate for her favors, must seek her in company with her associates, virtue, honesty, and truth; charity will also expect him; she has claims, he must liquidate; like the good Samaritan, he must be kind, without the expectation of a reward, other than his approving heart bestows. It is with these generous principles, happiness is won. The person possessing these graces, may expect her to accompany his meditations, and bless his steps through life. She may part with him, when he reaches the veil of death, but it is only to meet him on the other side, with open arms, to conduct him into the presence of the heavenly host.

Religion was designed by Heaven for the benefit of man alone. It teaches us to moderate our desires, calm our passions, and be useful and benificent to each another; and whatever does not contribute to these ends, ought not to be called by that name—for Almighty God has infinite happiness in himself, which we can neither diminish nor add to; and therefore he can require nothing of us but for our own sake, nor command any thing but what tends to our own good, both here and hereafter.

Elizabeth City:

Saturday, April 22, 1826

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT assisted by the Rev. M AVERY, will perform Divine Service and Preach in the Court-House to-day at 11 o'clock, this evening at candle light, and at the same hours to-morrow.

April 22.

The Rev. WILLIAM REED expects to preach in the Court-House in this place on Friday night the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the *Pasquotank County Colonization Society* will be held at the Court-House in this place on Wednesday the 3rd day of May next. Punctual attendance of the members is requested, to elect officers for the ensuing year; and all other persons friendly to the institution are invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Secretary.*

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States to reduce the duty on teas, wines and coffee. A letter from a member of the House, however, expresses an opinion that it will not pass, and that there will be no alteration in the tariff the present session.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

The United States sloop of war *Boston*, the first of the new sloops prepared for sea, has received sailing orders for the coast of Brazil, and will sail in a few days, under the command of Capt. B. V. Hoffman. The *Cyane* is already on that coast; and a frigate will be sent as soon as a sufficient number of men can be recruited to make up her compliment. The squadron, we understand, will be commanded by Capt. Jas. Biddle.

[*Nat. Jour.*

A heavy fall of snow was experienced at New-York on the 10th instant.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that America now manufactures as much as England did 26 years ago, and that France is only 13 years behind England.

The New-York Canal was to be filled with water by the 15th inst.

Rarities.—The Norfolk Beacon states that *Cucumbers* of full growth and maturity, and *Strawberries*, some of which were as large as the first joint of a man's thumb, were seen in that town during this week.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The House of Goldschmidt.—Writs of Foreign attachment have issued in this city against the property of this house, in which bail of $50,000 have been demanded.

After a session of two days, the visiters of the University of Virginia adjourned on Tuesday. Mr WIRT, the Attorney General of the United States, is appointed Professor of Law, but the Richmond Enquirer says, they understand it is probable he will not except the appointment. As soon as the law chair is filled in a satisfactory manner, it is expected the number of students will fill up to the full capacity of the building.

It gives us pleasure to announce that our highly respected countryman, Sami. Williams, Esq. of Finsbury Square, London, resumes his business in connection with Mr. Timothy Wiggins, whose talents, integrity and experience, have assured to him general confidence, as well as a large fortune.—[*N. Y. Am.*

At Moscow, lately died the celebrated General Count Rostopchin, to whom was ascribed the setting fire to Moscow when the French were in possession of that city.

By the arrival at Charleston of the brig Catharine, the following important intelligence, in a letter to the editor of the *Mercury*, has been received.

HAVANA, *March* 30, 1826.

By an arrival from Jamaica, accounts from Carthagena have been received to the 5th inst. News had reached there that the Castle of Callao capitulated on the 13th of Jan. All the troops had returned from Peru except two thousand men. The invasion of this island is postponed by particular desire; There has been no news of the Spanish Squadron since they left this. The vessels from Cadiz are still out.

Letters from Carthagena, received by the brig Spartan at New-York, say, that seamen are very scarce in the Columbian service, so that hardly enough can be obtained to work their ships. There were two Swedish ships in port, lately purchased by the government, which were to sail for N. York in the course of ten days to be coppered. The new commercial treaty with the United States reduces the tonnage duty from 4 reals to 1 real per ton; and on merchandize the reduction is 7½ per cent. placing American vessels on a perfect equality with those of Columbia. The terms of this treaty, of the conclusion of which we had notice some days ago, will operate very favorably for the commerce of the United States.

Private letters from Carthagena, state that a very large sum of money was found in Callao.

A letter from Acapulco, dated latter part of February, states, that the Congresso, 64, formerly the Spanish ship Asia, was to sail in two or three days for New-York to be repaired.

Mr *Matthews*, Supercargo of the Dutch Brig Mary, at this port from St. Thomas, informs that there were three British Ships of War, (two 74's, and one Sloop of War) off that harbor 23d ult: They were in pursuit of a Spanish Brig from the coast of Africa, which, it was reported, had committed murder and piracy on some British Merchantmen.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

19th Congress...1st Session.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, April 10.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Mr. *Stewart* of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, calling for information on the subject of a survey just concluded, with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the Pennsylvania with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Massachusetts Claim, when a somewhat desultory debate took place, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

In the course of the discussion of these claims, on Friday, Mr. *Weems*, of Maryland, having made an attack on the Federalists and Federalism of Massachusetts, and contrasted it with the Federalism of Maryland, Mr *Baylies*, of Mass. turned to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, approving of the course adopted by the authorites of the State of Massachusetts, during the late war. Mr *Dorsey* acknowledged himself to be the author of these resolutions; and on Saturday he acknowledged the impolicy of them, and attributed them to the high tone of party excitement which prevailed at that period. Mr. *Barney*, with a view to vindicate the character of the Legislature, stated that the resolutions referred to were unanimously rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, April 11.—In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and was the subject of discussion the whole day. The motion pending was the motion by Mr. *Rowan*, to amend the bill, by requiring a concurrence of seven of the Justices of the Supreme Court in any decision whatever affecting the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of any State, the law of any State, or any law of Congress; and providing further, that such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgments of the United States Courts, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State. Mr. *Rowan* supported his amendment in a speech of great ability. Mr. *Tazewell* moved to amend the amendment by striking out seven and inserting six, so as to require the concurrence of six Judges. This motion was lost, and the question on the first part of the original amendment was determined in the negative, Ayes 20—Nays 21. On the second branch of the amendment, the vote was Ayes 7—Nays 34.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Georgia, offered a resolution yesterday in the House of Representatives, calling on the President for information whether any other Government has been invited to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama; and Mr. *Bartlett*, of New-Hampshire, laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of discharging the Committee of the whole from the consideration of the Massachusetts Claims, with a view to refer the same to the Secretary of War, for him to report what part of the claims comes within the principles on which other claims of a similar character have been settled. The House then took up a bill making appropriation for the Florida Indians; which passed through the Committee, called for the same discussion there, and was subsequently laid on the table for the present. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Hamilton*, of South Carolina, finished his remarks in opposition to the mission, and Mr *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor for to-day.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.—The Judiciary Bill yesterday occupied the attention of the Senate the whole day. A motion was made by Mr. *Woodbury* to recommit the bill, with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance, without an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. *Polk* of Tennessee, offered resolutions declaring it to be the right and duty of this House, to pronounce on the expediency or inexpediency of foreign missions, when called on for appropriations; that sending Ministers to Panama would be a departure from our uniform course of policy; and that therefore the proposed mission is inexpedient. The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The bill making appropriation for the relief of the Florida Indians, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day, as was also a bill making appropriation for the repair of a post road from Jackson to Columbus, in Mississippi.—In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Buchanan* spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. *M'Lane* to the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Panama, and Mr. *Wurtz*, of Pennsylvania, spoke against it, and in favor of the mission.

THURSDAY, April 13.—In the Senate, Mr. *Robbins*, of Rhode-Island, yesterday finished his argument against the Judiciary Bill, and Mr. *Wurtz*, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of it. Mr. *Berrien*, of Georgia, has the floor for to-morrow. Mr. RANDOLPH gave notice, that he would to-morrow move to reinstate the Senate in the possession of its ancient and accustomed privileges—the appointment of Committees, and the supervision of the Journal.

In the House of Representatives yesterday several interesting communications were received from the War Department on the subject of recent surveys, among which are those of the three routes for a road from this City to New-Orleans; and also a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the Topographical Engineers for Internal Improvement. The Bill for the relief of the Florida Indians was passed; as also was the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the road from Jackson and Columbus, in Mississippi. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Livingston*, of Louisiana, and Mr. *Reed*, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the Mission to Panama.

FRIDAY, April 14.—In the Senate yesterday a motion was submitted and supported by Mr. *Randolph*, to rescind the rule giving the appointment of the Committees and the revision of the Journal to the President of the Senate. The Committee appointed to consider and determine the business necessary to be done, and when Congress shall adjourn, were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and Mr. *Holmes* submitted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to adjourn the two Houses of Congress on Monday, the —— day of May next.—The Judiciary Bill was again the subject of discussion, when Mr. *Berrien*, Mr. *Holmes*, Mr. *Tomlinson*, and Mr. *Randolph*, spoke on the subject, but no vote was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Thompson*, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolutions, hostile to the Mission to Panama, and declaratory of the rights of the House, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—On motion of Mr. *Vinton*, of Ohio, the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to make an inquiry in relation to the settlement of the Florida Indians.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *Hemphill*, of Pennsylvania, spoke against, and Mr. *R. Johnson*, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission to Panama.

Mr. *Webster* obtained the floor for to-day, stating that as it was the general desire of the House to get through the discussion of this subject during the present week, his colleague, (Mr. *Crowninshield*,) would to-day move to postpone the private business, which, according to the rule, has preference in order to continue the debate on the Panama Mission.

SATURDAY, April 15.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing to fix the day of adjournment on Monday, the —— day of May next, yesterday underwent some discussion, but was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 19. The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and after considerable debate, in which Mr. *Harper* and Mr. *Randolph* spoke in favor of the motion to recommit, and Mr. *Tazewell*, Mr. *Reed*, and Mr. *Van Buren*, against it, the motion of Mr. *Woodbury*, to recommit with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance without an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was determined in the negative, by a vote of 34 Nays to 8 Yeas. Mr. *Mills* moved to reduce the proposed number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from 9 to 8. This motion was negatived—Ayes 7—Noes 30.—The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Tucker*, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution, fixing the day of adjournment for the 15th May.—Some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour allotted to resolutions, took place, in the course of which, Mr. *Webster* stated that the situation of the Bankrupt Bill, which is pending in the Senate, formed the principal objection, in his opinion, to the determination on the subject of a specific day of adjournment. He thought the important bill in question would be destroyed by such a measure. The discussion will, as a matter of course, be resumed to-day, when Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, has stated it as his intention to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday, and then to move a call of the House. In committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Webster* made a most able and eloquent speech in favor of the mission to Panama. His observations, throughout, were characterized by that vigor of thought, and that nervous felicity of expression, which are so peculiar to this distinguished individual; but it was towards the close when, warmed with his subject, the orator quickened into a more stirring and lofty style of eloquence, that he seemed to exercise a power over the physical and moral faculties of the House, which has, perhaps, been seldom exceeded in any legislative assembly. If there be any truth in physiognomy, even those gentlemen who are opposed to the measure, felt themselves exalted in having such a noble adversary to encounter.

Congress at Panama.—It is stated in the *Gaceta de Colombia*, of Feb. 5, that Messrs Gual and Briceno, the Colombian Plenipotentiaries, arrived at Panama, Dec. 11, where they met Messrs Vidaure and Pando, the Plenipotentiaries of Peru, and that Messrs Michelena and Dominguez, the Mexican Plenipotentiaries, had sailed from Vera Cruz in the preceding month. Those from Guatemala, Buenos Ayres and Chili, were expected to be appointed immediately, and from the annunciation in the message of the President of the United States of N. America, on the 5th of Dec. it was presumed that Plenipotentiaries from that Government would take part in the deliberations.

The following paragraph is furnished on the subject, by one of the late London papers:

"Mr. DAWKINS is appointed to attend in a diplomatic capacity, the approaching Congress at Panama, and is to sail for Chagres in the course of the week. We suppose he will, like the U. States' Ambassadors, abstain from taking part in any discussions which may affect our neutrality, but will communicate the opinions of our Government upon any points which may affect our interests. Both Mr. Dawkins and the U. States' Ministers may act usefully, as referees, in any cases where a collision arises between members of the Federation. It is conjectured by a morning paper, that, because some of the States, which will have representatives at Panama, have not yet been formally recognised by this country, the consent of *Ferdinand* must have been previously obtained to an arrangement for the recognition of all the States formed out of the Spanish colonies. This, too, the writer says he has particular reasons for believing. What his particular reasons for believing may be, we do not know, but his public argument is not worth much. It is hardly necessary to observe, that, though Columbia, Mexico, and the United States of La Plata, are the only new States yet recognized, the delay in recognizing the others arose only from the difficulty in obtaining information as to their internal condition.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Extract from a letter of an American Citizen in Paris.

Our executive has delayed too long the demanding satisfaction for the losses of our citizens by seizures of their property, and the government of this country think it can now disregard our appeals to their sense of justice with impunity. But as submission to injuries, the effects of which our country continues to feel, cannot be possible, it is hoped our Minister here will be instructed to make such representations as will bring this serious question to an issue, and should a War of Reprisal be inevitable, before its declaration, an intimation should be given that the expenses of the necessary armaments would be included in the amount to be recovered.

The man who tenderly loves his wife will have the greatest pleasure in lessening her care and heightening her enjoyment. The professions that he held out to engage her affections were all that language could express, his conduct that of the warmest attachment: can a woman when she feels an increased cause for that attachment, bear the sad reverse? A Scotch ballad very prettily expresses the pleasure an affectionate wife feels at the approach of her husband:—

"His very foot has music in't
When he comes up the stairs."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by Haywood S. Bell, esq. Mr. JESSE BELL to Miss MARY SIMMONS, all of Camden County. On the same evening by the same, Mr. MARK GRANDY to Miss —— WHITE, of Camden County.

On Thursday evening last, by Lemuel C. Moore, esq. Mr. JABOB PERRY to Miss FEREBY HOLLOWELL, all of Pasquotank county.

DIED,

At his residence in Camden county, on Wednesday night the 12th inst. ISAAC DOZIER, esq. aged about 65 years. Mr. D. was a very wealthy and respectable farmer, and has left a wife and six children to lament the loss of a kind father and loving husband.

On Wednesday morning, at Bridgeport, (Conn.) the Hon. PIERPONT EDWARDS, District Judge of the United States for the District of Connecticut, father of the Hon. HENRY W. EDWARDS, Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	56	64	66
Monday,	62	71	78
Tuesday,	66	79	82
Wednesday,	66	70	76
Thursday,	60	70	74
Friday,	56	64	66

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
APRIL 22, 1826.

ARRIVED.

18th, Schnr. Enterprize, Robertson, from Antigua, with molasses to B. Tisdale.

CLEARED.

18th, Schooner Adventure, Vinal, for Charleston, with corn and peas by S. Charles and Wright & Williams.

19th, Schr Five Brothers, Fuller, for Martinique and a market, with staves and shingles by J. Reed, jun.

20th, Schr. Cranberry, Harding, for Boston, with molasses and staves by A. Fobes, jun.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE firm of *Lemuel C. Moore & Co.* has been by mutual consent dissolved—It is therefore necessary that all accounts due them previous to the 1st day of April, should be closed forthwith, and all to whom they are indebted, will present their claims to L. C. *Moore* for settlement.

Lemuel C. Moore.
Alfred Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale.

5000 lbs. old Jamaica Sugar, 15000 lbs. green Coffee, and a few hundred galls. old Jamaica Rum, which will be sold cheap for *cash.*

Lem'l C. Moore.
Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

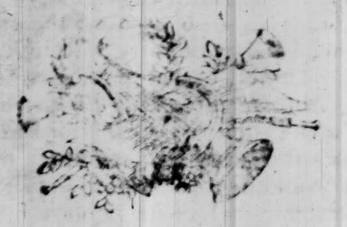
FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by the subscriber.

Matthew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, April 22.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

I must tune up my Harp's broken string,
For the Fair has commanded the strain,
But yet such a theme will I sing,
That I think she'll not ask me again;

For I'll tell—Youth's blossom is blown;
And that Beauty, the loveliest must fade,
(And, sure, if a Lady can frown,
She'll frown at the words I have said)

The smiles of the rose-bud how fleet!
They come—and as quickly they fly;
The violet how modest and sweet,—
Yet the Spring sees it open and die.

How snow-white the lilly appears,
Yet the life of the lilly's a day:
And the snow that it equals, in tears
To-morrow must vanish away.

Ah, Beauty! of all things on earth
How many thy charms most desire,
Yet Beauty with Youth has its birth.—
And Beauty with Youth must expire.

Ah, Fair Ones! so said is the tale,
That my song in my sorrow I steep;
And where I intended to rail,
I must lay down my Harp, and must weep.

But, Virtue indignantly seized
The Harp as it fell from my hand;
Serene was her look, though displeased,
As she utter'd her awful command.

"Thy tears and thy pity employ
For the thoughtless, the giddy, the vain,
But those who my blessings enjoy,
Thy tears and thy pity disdain.

For Beauty alone to'er bestowed
Such a charm as Religion has lent:
And the cheek of a Belle never glow'd
With a smile like the smile of content.

Time's hand, and the pestilence rage,
No hue, no complexion can brave;
For beauty must yield to old age,
But I will not yield to the grave."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in Tennessee, dated 20th January, 1826.

"The following are the professors in the University of Virginia. 1st. KEY, professor of Mathematics in all its branches. He is *great* in every department of science. 2d. Long, about thirty years of age, educated in Oxford University in England, a profound and accomplished scholar, professor of Ancient Languages, embracing Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He has been offered, I am informed, the Presidential chair in Princeton College. 3d. Bonnycastle—an excellent whig son of the celebrated Mathematician in England whose works have been the standard authorities in all our seminaries for many years. He is the professor of Natural Philosophy, and a remarkably agreeable man, about 35 years of age. He has a brother in England, who has lately been appointed Civil Engineer to examine, and report, upon the route of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. He has a large class, a fine apparatus, and lectures, as the others do, most elegantly. 4th. Dr. Dunglison, professor of Anatomy. I heard him lecture, and never was so much delighted in my life with any professor. He seemed to have every thing at his finger's ends. He invited me into his lecture room, and gave me a seat by his side. He had a human skeleton before him, and explained its parts in a style of strong, clear and forcible elocution, which delighted me very much indeed. The manner of lecturing here is altogether different from any I have seen in other Colleges. The professor stands upon a kind of rostrum, elevated above the seats of the students, with his notes upon a desk before him, and delivers his lectures as a public speaker. Each professor has his own apartment or pavilion as it is called, to which is attached his lecture room. When the lecture hour arrives, the students assemble in the hall, and take their seats. The professor makes his entrance; the students rise, bow, and the professor salutes them, "how are you gentlemen," &c. &c. But I proceed.—5th. Batterman is the professor of Modern Languages, including French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Russian. He was born, raised and educated in Germany; is a native of Saxony; about forty years of age; and in his form and appearance has a good deal of the Dutchman about him. He has taught the modern languages in London for the last ten years. He is a good *democrat*, a warm admirer of our institutions; a plain, blunt, candid fellow, and of the first order of talents. He is a perfect master of every thing he professes. Being secluded in Seminaries of learning all his life, he seemed to be totally ignorant, when he first came to his country, of the world, and of our manners and customs. He had never been on the back of a horse when he went to Charlottesville. He bought one there, a large Conastago waggon horse, and in learning to ride, afforded great amusement to the town. He wanted to ride up to Monticello one day, to see Mr. Jefferson. He took his bridle in his hand, went into the pasture, caught his horse, and mounted him bare backed, and rode through Charlottesville, and up to Monticello, (four miles) in that situation, without knowing he was doing any thing unusual, until he saw the people laughing very much. He told Miss ——, seeing her laugh very heartily that in this *free country* he tho't every body had a right to do as they pleased, without being laughed at in this way. If he chose to ride bare backed, it was nobody's business. O yes (replied Miss ——,) Mr. Batterman you have the right, under our free institutions to ride in any way you please, and we have the right to laugh at you whenever we please. 6th. Mr. Gilmore is the professor of Law, whose character you know. He is a very learned, intelligent man, but I apprehend his usefulness will be much impaired by indisposition. 7th. Mr. Emmitt is the professor of Chemistry.—He is the son of the great Emmitt of N. York, and nephew of the celebrated Irish martyr, Robert Emmitt. He is about twenty eight years of age, very diffident, of great ardor in his profession, and highly respected for his talents and information.—8th. Mr. Tucker is the professor of Ethics, Belles Lettres, &c. He was formerly the Representative in Congress from the Lynchburg district.—With his character you are also acquainted. He is a man of talents, and will be very respectable in his new vocation.

"The five first men I have named are perfect giants in their professions. There are not five such men in any institution in the United States. This is the opinion of Tazewell, Wickham, Leigh, and others. The two first have sent their sons to the University."

From the National Ægis.

Frauds on Printing.—Among all the vexations, miseries, torments & sufferings those industrious dradges are faced to endure, who aid and abet the circulation of ink, giving vigor, strength and freshness to every fibre and nerve of the body politic, none are felt more keenly than those inflicted from that numerous and respectable class of readers and patrons, connected with every newspaper in the land, and embracing the most distinguished individuals in the community, known and denominated as borrowers. The injuries coming from such kind and well meaning friends are more cruel than the malicious difficulties in which we may be involved by our open enemies. We might be submissive under the occasional *ebeatage* incident to all trades and professions, but it is beyond human patience to endure, without a murmur or complaint, a continual series and unceasing succession of frauds; for we do take the freedom to say, that the person who avails himself without reserve and without compensation of the labors, expenses and cares of the printer, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal fraud. The newspaper publisher issues his sheet for the purpose of giving information to the honest subscriber, to afford instruction to his children, and gratification to his family; not to amuse the individual who can stoop to the meanness of withholding the little sum of profit, at the best precarious and slender, the only proper article of exchange for paper, ink, and printing. We do not speak of the inconvenience suffered by the subscriber himself, who is frequently prevented from deriving any benefit from his papers, until a dozen niggardly borrowers have satisfied their curiosity.

A man named Lassiter was lately tried in Gates county, N. C. for the murder of a Mr. Roundtree, found guilty of manslaughter, and according to the law in such case, *branded in the hand.*

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, that we shall judge of it by its fruits; while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of Freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *decidedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth City, march 4. *Tf*

State of North-Carolina,
Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. *Nt*

SALT and POTATOES.

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

march 18.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martins

21 Hogsheads prime Molasses, 1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

April 15.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed lad of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business if immediate application be made at this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a fair hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

April 15.

JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do.
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.

And in Store,

New Orleans sugar, molasses, Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap, Candles and New-York mess and Cargo pork.

For sale low for Cash.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *Tf*

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. *Nt*

Land for Sale

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses,
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herring,
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jun.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale

95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds. of prime retailing Molasses.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings

Just received and for sale by

A. FOBES, jun.

March 25.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first and third Monday night in Elizabeth City.